

subject neighborhood schools, but our directives have been too often ignored. It is time to spell out in no uncertain terms what is required under departmental guidelines; it is that which we are seeking to do here today.

~~S 390 INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM~~

Mr DOMINICK Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a U.S. Foreign Service scholarship program.

The essential concept of this bill—to better equip our Government employees to cope with the increasing demands for international understanding—was not new when I first introduced the bill in the House of Representatives during the 87th Congress. Since that time the mechanics of the bill have evolved from an academy, to a corps, to its present structure of a scholarship program, all the while retaining the same purpose. The bill in its present form represents the end product of prior bills which were twice favorably reported out of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but which have not been acted upon by the Senate as a whole.

Before its death, S. 939—last year's bill—received comments from prominent educators and acknowledged experts in the field of international affairs and foreign policy, as follows:

Adm. Leigh Burke:

I read with keen interest the amendment which you introduced to the Higher Education Act. . . . I hope you are successful in getting it through.

The late Allen Dulles:

I am thoroughly in accord with the objective you have in mind.

Harrison Brown, Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences:

In my opinion this is an important step forward. I congratulate you on your foresight.

Stephen Baily, chairman, Policy Institute, Indiana University Research Corp., former dean, Maxwell School of Citizenship:

I am delighted and delighted with the notion of creating a Foreign Service Corps which would consist of existing academic institutions in furthering and training Americans in their Foreign Service careers. In my view this is a far more efficient way of meeting the education needs of existing Foreign Service personnel than the creation of separate Foreign Service Academies.

Dr Philip Morrison, associate dean, Faculty of International Affairs, Columbia University:

It is excellent in both its broad purposes and its realistic provisions for execution of the program. Because of the enormous efforts made since 1945 by universities and colleges used by several foundations, the institutions of the country offer a wide range of intensive programs on international affairs, generally based on the intensive study of most of the areas of the world. Your bill provides a flexible and efficient way of tapping these large resources of training and education. It could make a tremendous contribution in the education of our people to serve or represent us in world affairs and especially in the field of both the study

and the conduct of our foreign policy in its very wide ramifications.

William Langer, professor of history, Harvard University, and former member, advisory board, Foreign Service Institute:

I am well acquainted with the problems of training for service abroad. I have therefore read your bill with great interest. I think it is an excellent bill, that will do much to strengthen our staffs abroad. I trust that it will soon be enacted into law.

T. Keith Glennan, assistant to the chairman, Urban Coalition:

I am in agreement with the proposal you have made and hope that this activity can be included in the Omnibus Education Act of 1968.

In addition, the late George Allen, former Ambassador and Director of the Foreign Service Institute, testified on behalf of the bill and was an active supporter of it up to the moment of his untimely demise.

The present bill contains essentially the same language as S. 939, except for a new title, several technical changes, and two principal deletions. Deleted was section 1211 which transferred control of the Foreign Service Institute from the Secretary of State and the State Department to the Foreign Service Board of Trustees. The deletion insures the continued jurisdiction of the State Department over the Foreign Service Institute and serves to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Institute under State Department leadership in its present field of expertise. The deletion improves the bill by refocusing its thrust on the training of those potential and present government employees involved in foreign affairs work rather than on training Foreign Service officers. The approximately 3,400 active Foreign Service officers and their replacements presently receive training through the Foreign Service Institute, but the approximately 75,000 other Government employees working with and in foreign countries in various capacities generally do not receive any foreign affairs training before going on the job.

To complete the bill's disentanglement from Foreign Service involvement a provision of section 1.09(b) of S. 939 was deleted, thereby returning the selection of all Foreign Service officers to the traditional competitive examination process. The deleted provision would have allowed automatic Foreign officer appointment of students enrolled in the program upon the satisfactory completion of graduate degree work and a year of specialized study.

The deletions redefine the scope and intent of the bill and should serve to eliminate any State Department criticism. It should be noted that the scholarships provided in the bill are not limited to Foreign Service officers of the State Department but encompass all personnel who are interested in seeing the U.S. Government abroad in all other fields such as agriculture, commerce, transportation, tourism, or other facets of our responsibilities abroad.

Without enumerating the numerous similar bills introduced by others, suffice it to say that I personally have in-

troduced predecessors of this bill in four separate congresses. In the course of its history, the bill has been refined by compromise and concession to the point that further modifications seem unnecessary and unwise.

The major strength of the Foreign Service scholarship program is that it is just that—a scholarship program. As such, it is not an academy program involving large capital outlays for buildings, grounds, and equipment, but rather a program concentrating Federal investments in people. A factual cost comparison helps to put this statement in perspective—in fiscal year 1967, it cost \$40,200 to commission each student at the Naval Academy, \$18,697 at the Military Academy, and \$50,933 at the Air Force Academy, while the ROTC program—a scholarship system very similar to that in my bill—costs the American taxpayer about \$7,500 to commission each student. The program would utilize the existing 77 institutions in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico which offer career curriculums in international relations and those 41 other institutions in 21 States and the District of Columbia which have curriculums for foreign service and diplomacy training. The advantage of such a program is that it provides access to the full breadth of disciplines taught by the top minds in the country while maintaining the flexibility and independence necessary to maximize opportunities for charting new courses in foreign affairs, education and practice, and altering old ones. It utilizes, rather than competes with, the facilities and academic expertise of educational institutions, public and private, while preserving their control and object.

Through a comprehensive scholarship program, the bill would make readily accessible to two principal groups the best possible education, training, and research facilities in the country. One group to benefit by the program would be those undergraduate and graduate students who are interested in pursuing approved courses of study or research activities in the field of foreign affairs. In addition to providing the obvious student financial aid, the student scholarship program would serve to acknowledge as a national commitment to recognition of foreign affairs training as an educational equivalent to that of becoming doctors, teachers, military officers, and football players. This recognition is particularly important because it would attract those talented 18- to 22-year-old students interested in careers in foreign affairs who, in the past, have, of necessity, accepted positions in other educational fields. The third point is that the Federal Government should be limited to competing for graduate level students from a talent pool derived from those students who discontinued their college earlier in their educational careers.

Second, the student scholarship program would represent a federal commitment to those talented, economically disadvantaged high school students who heretofore never had the opportunity either to enter or to complete college. The Federal Government would be the true beneficiary of the education of such

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disadvantaged students who, armed with values and concepts unique to their background, would furnish a new and refreshing dimension to our foreign affairs policy.

The undergraduate and graduate scholarship programs would provide compensation for tuition, texts, laboratory fees, and subsistence payments for as many as 5,000 qualified students pursuing full-time courses of study leading to a degree at a Board-approved institution. In return for the financial assistance rendered by the Government, the student would be obligated to accept employment with the United States for an amount of time as determined by the Board.

Equally important is the program's statement of national commitment to a program of bettering the Nation's foreign affairs personnel by providing scholarships for education, training, or research for officers and employees of the Federal Government. Also section 1204 provides for orientation and language training at program institutions for members of the families of persons admitted to the program and officers and employees soon to be assigned duties in the field of foreign affairs. Those officers and employees selected for admission into the program by the head of their department or agency would receive compensation for travel, packing, storing, and all necessary education expenses. In return, the employee would be obligated to remain in the employ of the Government for a specified amount of time.

The Congress recognizes that the world and universe are growing smaller in terms of time and space, which necessitates now—and will demand in the future—constant contact, knowledge and understanding among all the peoples of the world in diplomatic, cultural, and commercial exchanges. Success of these exchanges and the survival of the world may depend upon the ability, education, training, and intelligence of the men and women charged with the responsibilities relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. This legislation would assure that there is adequate opportunity for the young men and women of the United States to enter this vast field with the best possible training of their abilities and to advance the education and training of the officers and employees of the government currently engaged in the field of foreign affairs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill and a section-by-section analysis of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and section-by-section analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 390) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for a U.S. Foreign Service scholarship program, introduced by Mr. DOMINICK, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for a United States Foreign Service Scholarship Program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(a) This Act may be cited as the "United States Foreign Service Scholarship Program Act."

(b) The Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended (1) by redesignating title XII and sections 1201, 1202, 1204, and 1205, and all references thereto, as title XIII and sections 1301, 1302, 1303, and 1304, respectively, and (2) by inserting after title XI a new title as follows:

"TITLE XII. UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

"ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

"SEC. 1201. The Congress recognizes that the world and the universe are growing smaller in terms of time and space which necessitates now, and will demand in the future, constant informed contact, knowledge, and understanding among all the peoples of the world in diplomatic, cultural, and commercial exchanges. The success of these exchanges and the survival of the world may depend upon the ability, education, training, and intelligence of the men and women charged with responsibilities relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. To assure that there is adequate opportunity for the young men and women of the United States to enter this vast field with the best possible training of their natural abilities and to advance the professional education and training of the officers and employees of the Government currently engaged in the field of foreign affairs, there is hereby established, as provided in the succeeding provisions of this title, a United States Foreign Services Scholarship Program (hereinafter referred to as the 'Program'). The members of the Program shall be all students admitted to the Program under section 1205, and all officers and employees of the Government admitted to the Program under section 1207, who are enrolled in a program of education, training, or research, or a course of study approved by the Board under section 1204.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 1202. As used in this title—

"(a) 'Government' means the Government of the United States;

"(b) 'non-Federal institution of higher education' means an institution of higher education which is not owned or substantially controlled by the Government of the United States;

"(c) 'Board' means the Board of Trustees of the Program;

"(d) 'department or agency' means an executive department, a military department, an independent establishment, or a Government corporation as specified in chapter 1 of title 5, United States Code;

"(e) 'training month' means any month during which a member of the Program admitted under section 1205 is taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in a full-time course of study prescribed by the Board, or is taking field training as assigned by the Board; and

"(f) 'dependent', when used in relation to a dependent of a member of the Program admitted under section 1205, means an individual who qualifies as a dependent of such member under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES

"SEC. 1203. (a) The management and supervision of the Program shall be vested in a Board of Trustees. The Board shall develop

and support as provided in the program of educational activities in the field of foreign affairs, the exchange of personnel, or advanced training of members of the Program in programs of the United States or programs of other countries related to such field.

"(b) The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, two members appointed in higher education or research in education in foreign affairs, one appointed by the President, two members of the United States Senate to be appointed by the President, and two members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than one of the trustees appointed from the Senate nor one of the trustees appointed from the House of Representatives shall be of the same political party.

"(c) (1) The term of each member of the Board appointed from the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be two years.

"(2) The term of each member of the Board appointed by the President shall be four years; except that of the first four persons appointed by the President two shall be designated to serve for two years and two shall be designated to serve for four years.

"(3) Members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.

"(d) Vacancies created by death or resignation shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, except that the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the trustee whom he shall succeed.

"(e) Members of the Board shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

"SEC. 1204. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the Board is authorized and directed to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher education providing for the admission of qualified members of the Program to such institutions for their enrollment in programs operated by and at such institutions which are designed to—

"(1) enable qualified students who are admitted to the Program pursuant to section 1205 to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign affairs and leading to the granting of an undergraduate or graduate degree;

"(2) enable qualified officers and employees of the Government having duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs who are admitted to the Program pursuant to section 1207 to pursue, on a voluntary basis and on such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, professional education, training and research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign affairs, including selected subjects from a general curriculum, or to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign affairs and leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree; and

"(3) enable selected members of the Program to engage in research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign affairs.

In addition, such arrangements shall provide for a program of appropriate orientation and language training by and at such institutions for members of the families of persons admitted to the Program or of officers and employees of the Government who are not members of the Program, but have duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign affair in anticipation of, or on account of the assignment of such members of the Program

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officers or employees of the Government in a foreign country or area.
 (c) In carrying out its functions under section (a), the Board shall not enter into any arrangement with a non-Federal institution of higher education unless such arrangement provides that such institution will offer to members of the Program, as a part of its curriculum, courses of study or activities of education, training, or research in the field of foreign affairs approved by the Board as satisfactory of, in order to prepare or advance the qualifications of members of the Program for service with the United States in positions or programs related to the field of foreign affairs.

(c) The Board shall, pursuant to guidelines established, after consultation with departments and agencies of the Government concerned with future personnel needs in the field of foreign affairs, determining the number of persons who may receive instructions and training under the Program. Not more than three thousand five hundred students may be admitted under section 1205 as new members of the Program in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to a graduate degree.

"NOMINATION AND ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO PROGRAM

"SEC. 1205. (a) The Board shall provide for the holding of annual competitive undergraduate and graduate examinations to determine the admission of applicants into the Program from among students who are nominated pursuant to subsection (c). Such examinations shall test the intellectual capacities and training of the applicant and his aptitude for service in the field of foreign affairs. The Board shall develop such examinations in consultation with non-Federal institutions of higher education with which it has made arrangements under section 1204.

(b) Applicants for the annual undergraduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of, or attending, a public secondary school in, or any private secondary school accredited by a State, or a public or private secondary school in a foreign country which in the judgment of the Board provides an educational program for which it awards a certificate of graduation generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of that awarded by secondary schools accredited by a State. Applicants for the annual graduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of, or attending, an institution of higher education in the United States or of an institution of higher education in a foreign country which provides an educational program for which it awards a degree which in the judgment of the Board is generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of a Bachelor's degree awarded by similar institutions in the United States. No applicant

shall be eligible to take any such examination if he has first been nominated pursuant to subsection (c).

A total of eight thousand four hundred twenty-four applicants shall be allowed per year to take the annual examinations held by the Board.

Students shall be admitted twenty from the states and territories as follows:

one from each state nominated by the Pres-

ident; one from each by the Vice

President; one by the Sec-

retary fifteen nomi-

nated by the Board to assure their accuracy and appropriateness.

(D) three from each State nominated by the Governor of the State;

(E) seven from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico nominated by the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico;

(F) ten from the District of Columbia, nominated by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia;

(G) three from the Virgin Islands, nominated by the Governor of the Virgin Islands;

(H) three from American Samoa, nominated by the Governor of American Samoa;

(I) three from Guam, nominated by the Governor of Guam; and

(J) three from the Canal Zone, nominated by the Governor of the Canal Zone.

(2) No person may be nominated under clauses (B) through (I), inclusive, of paragraph (1) unless such person is domiciled in the State, or in the congressional district, from which such person is nominated, or in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam if nominated from one of those places. To be eligible for nomination by the Governor of the Canal Zone, a person must be a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a civilian officer or employee of the United States or the Panama Canal Company residing in the Republic of Panama.

(3) After the initial three years of operation of the program, if the Board determines that the total number of applicants who will be qualified and admitted as new members in the Program prior to the beginning of any academic year under this section for the purpose of pursuing courses of study during such academic year leading to undergraduate or graduate degrees, respectively, will be below the total number of applicants who may be so admitted to the Program in accordance with section 1204(c), the Board may nominate to take a competitive examination held prior to such academic year, and select for admission to the Program, in the order of merit established by such examination, such additional number of eligible applicants as the Board finds will be necessary to meet the needs of the Program in such academic year and will not exceed the limitations set forth in section 1204(c).

(d) Applicants under this section shall be selected for membership in the Program in the order of merit established by the annual examinations held by the Board pursuant to this section, but no person shall be eligible for admission as a member of the Program unless he is a graduate of a public or private secondary school described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to an undergraduate degree or a graduate of an institution of higher education described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to a graduate degree.

(e) Except as provided in this section, no competitive or other similar examination shall be required for admission of any person as a member of the Program under this section.

"COMPENSATION AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE FOR STUDENT MEMBERS

"SEC. 1206. (a) Members of the Program who are admitted under section 1205 and are maintaining satisfactory progress in, and taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in, full-time courses of study as prescribed by the Board shall be compensated for tuition, texts, laboratory fees and associated course materials, and shall receive subsistence payments as provided in this section. No compensation or payments shall be made except in accordance with proce-

dures established by the Board to assure their accuracy and appropriateness.

(b) The subsistence payments which shall be payable under this section are as follows:

(1) A single student member shall receive \$200 subsistence pay per training month.

(2) A married student member having a dependent spouse shall receive \$250 subsistence pay per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$30 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

(3) Where both a husband and wife member are students under the program and are cohabiting, their joint subsistence pay shall be \$300 per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$30 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

(4) Where both a husband and a wife member are students under the Program and are legally separated they each shall receive the same subsistence pay per training month as would a single student, but if either spouse has a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$30 per training month shall be paid to the entitled spouse for each dependent child.

(5) Student members shall be granted an additional allowance of \$30 per training month for each dependent not a spouse or a child of such student member.

"ADMISSION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES INTO THE PROGRAM; EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION

"SEC. 1207. (a) The head of each Government department or agency is authorized (1) to select officers and employees of such department or agency who may volunteer to be admitted to the Program to pursue education, training or research or a course of study within the Program, (2) to pay all or any part of the pay (except overtime, holiday, or night differential pay) of any such officer or employee so selected for the period of such education, training or research, or course of study, as a member of the Program, and (3) to pay or reimburse such officer or employee for all or part of the necessary expenses of such education, training, or research, or course of study, without regard to section 529 of title 31, United States Code, including the necessary costs of (A) the travel expenses of such officer or employee and the transportation expenses of his immediate family, (B) the expenses of packing, crating, transporting, and temporarily storing, drying, and unpacking his household goods and personal effects to the extent authorized by section 5724 of title 5, United States Code, (C) purchase or rental of books, materials and supplies, and (D) all other services or facilities directly related to the education, training, or research, or course of study of such officer or employee within the Program. The head of each government department or agency shall prescribe, with the approval of the Board, limitations concerning the number of officers and employees of such department or agency who may be selected for admission to the Program at the same time and the period of time which may be spent by such officers and employees in study, training, or research, or a course of study within the Program. The provisions of section 1206 shall not apply to any Government officers or employees admitted to the Program under this section.

(b) Appropriations made available to any Government department or agency or the payment of salaries to officers or employees of such department or agency shall be available to the extent of payment under this section to the extent of the Program selected from such department or agency.

(c) During any period for which any Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Program under this section is separated from his usual duties of employment with any Government department or agency

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for the purpose of education, training, or research or a course of study within the Program, such officer or employee shall be considered to have performed service, as an officer or employee of such department or agency at the rate of compensation received immediately prior to commencing such education, training, or research or course of study (including any increase in compensation provided by law during the period of such activity) for the purposes of (1) retirement pensions including when applicable civil service retirement pensions as provided in subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, (2) life insurance including when applicable Federal employees group life insurance as provided in chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, and (3) health insurance including when applicable Federal employees group health insurance as provided in chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) Each Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Program under this section shall, on completion of the period of education, training, or research or a course of study within the Program, be entitled to continue service in his former position or a position of at least like seniority and status in the department or agency from which he was selected for such education, training, or research or course of study and shall be entitled to at least the rate of basic pay to which he would have been entitled had he continued in his usual service with such department or agency. On resumption of his usual duties with such department or agency, the department or agency shall restore such officer's or employee's sick leave account, by credit or charge, to its status at the time he commenced education, training, or research or a course of study within the Program.

***AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO OR CONTINUE GOVERNMENT SERVICE AFTER COMPLETING THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

"SEC. 1208. The Board shall obtain from each person admitted to the Program, other than members of a family receiving orientation or language training under section 1204 (a), such agreement as the Board may deem necessary to assure that such person will accept employment with the United States, unless already so employed, and will remain in the employ of the United States, wherever assigned by the employing department or agency, for such period after completion of their education, training, research, or course of study within the Program as is prescribed by (1) the Board in the case of students admitted to the Program under section 1205, or (2) the head of the employing department or agency in the case of Government officers and employees selected for admission to the Program from such department or agency under section 1207.

***ASSIGNMENT OF STUDENT MEMBERS FOR FIELD TRAINING AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

"SEC. 1209. (a) During the course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, each student admitted to the Program under section 1205 may be assigned at the discretion of the Board for field training with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations conducted by any department or agency of the Government. The period of field training assignment for a member of the Program under this subsection may not exceed two consecutive months in any calendar year during the first three years of undergraduate study, nor more than six consecutive months during the fourth year of undergraduate study or any academic year of graduate study.

"(b) Except as otherwise provided by any law of the United States or regulation prescribed by the Board, each student admitted to the Program under section 1205 shall, upon satisfactory completion of his course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, or within such period of time there-

after as the Board finds to be reasonable to prepare and submit to the Board a dissertation related to his course of study, be available for assignment in the discretion of and by the Board (1) for hiring or appointment by the United States in connection with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign affairs conducted by any department or agency of the Government, or (2) if such member has completed a course of study leading to a graduate degree, for one year of specialized study in a particular foreign country or area in which he may later be assigned for Government service.

"(c) Prior to making any assignments under this section, the Board shall consult with interested departments and agencies of the Government to determine the personnel requirements of their programs relating to the field of foreign affairs. To the extent practicable, members of the Program shall be assigned in accordance with their preferences for a particular Government program.

***ROTATION FOR SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES**

"SEC. 1210. All members of the Program who have satisfactorily completed their education, training, or research, or course of study within the Program and are employed by, or remain in the employment of, the United States under this title shall be assigned to Government duties within the United States for a minimum of one year during every five that they are employed in any Government program in the field of foreign affairs; except that the provisions of this subsection may be waived when the United States is at war as declared by Congress.

***STAFF OF BOARD**

"SEC. 1211. (a) The Board may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff consisting of not more than five professional staff members, and such clerical staff members as may be necessary. Such appointments shall be made and such compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

"(b) The Board may designate one member from the professional staff who shall serve as the chief staff officer of the Board and shall exercise, under the supervision and in accordance with the policies of the Board, such of the powers and duties granted to the Board as it deems appropriate.

"(c) The Board may procure such temporary and intermittent services as are authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

***ACQUISITION OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY BY BOARD**

"SEC. 1212. The Board shall have the power to acquire and hold property, real or personal, and to receive and accept money or other property, real or personal, bequeathed, devised, or donated, and to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property for the purpose of carrying out this title.

***PROHIBITION AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF ACADEMY**

"SEC. 1213. Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the Board to establish any educational institution, or to appoint or hire any person to serve on the faculty or staff of any educational institution.

***AUTHORIZATION**

"SEC. 1214. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out the purposes of this title (other than section 1207), \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974; and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1975, but for the purpose of this title, \$60,000,000, and thereafter, \$60,000,000 annually, for such sum not to exceed \$300,000,000. The Congress may hereafter increase the amount.

The analysis prepared by Senator DOMINICK is as follows:

SECTION 1201—INTRODUCTION

To provide more wide opportunity for entering and more acceptable training of persons already engaged in the field of foreign affairs, a foreign scholarship program would be established, consisting of students and Government employees selected for admission under the provisions of this title, and enrolled in a program of education, training, or research approved by the board of trustees established hereunder.

SECTION 1202—DEFINITIONS

This section defines the following terms for the purposes of the bill:

(1) **Government**—the Government of the United States;

(2) **non-Federal institution of higher education**—an institution of higher education which is not owned or substantially controlled by the Government of the United States. Expressly intended to exempt institutions such as the Armed Service Academies;

(3) **Board**—the board of trustees of the program;

(4) **department or agency**—an executive department, a military department, an independent establishment, or a Government corporation as specified in chapter 1 of title 5, United States Code;

(5) **training month**—any month during which a member of the program admitted under section 1205 is taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in a full-time course of study prescribed by the Board, or is taking field training as assigned by the Board; and

(6) **dependent**, when used in relation to a dependent of a member of the program admitted under section 1205—an individual who qualifies as a dependent of such member under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

SECTION 1203—BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A Board of Trustees consisting of the Secretary of State, four persons experienced in higher education or training and education in foreign relations appointed by the President, two Senators, not of the same political party, appointed by the Vice President, and two Representatives, not of the same political party, appointed by the Speaker of the House. The Board would be charged with management and supervision of the program, and development and support of programs of education, training, and research, designed to prepare, or advance the qualifications of, members of the program for service with the United States in positions or programs related to foreign affairs. Members of the Board would serve without pay, but with reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses, for terms of 2 years (Senate, House, and first two educator appointees of the President) or 4 years (all other educator appointees of the President, of which two would be appointed every 2 years) and might be reappointed.

SECTION 1204—ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

The Board would be authorized to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher education to admit qualified members of the program to institutions approved by the Board, including—

(1) in any academic year, not more than 3,500 undergraduate and not more than 1,500 graduate student members, for full-time courses of study leading to, respectively, undergraduate or graduate degrees, in the field of foreign affairs;

